LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

REMARKABLE CHARGES THAT WERE MADE AGAINT AN ARMY OFFICER.

The President Ructure the New Swedish Minister-A Buy Time at the White House-Oberly and His New Contracts, WASHINGTON, Jum 1 .- By the approval of the proceedings of he Celumbus, O., court

martial Second Lieuterant Walshe of the Signal Cores has been acquired of a series of most formidable ch , rges. So was accused of making a frav gulent claim against the United states of collecting commutation of quarters for our months while bewas occupying public anaxa: in conduct to the prejudice of good egger and discipline in ailing to report the above fact; in behaving himself with disreaport are his commanding officer in saying telore calisted men: "Wip is Greely? He is sobody, he is as mad as a March hare, and would never be where he is but for influence that put him over able men. Greely is a rascal and murderer, and would not now have his shoulder straps if the truth was known."

The fourts charge-violation of the nineteenth article of war-is unique, as the Lieu-Look at Cleveland's Cabinet: that shows thekind of man he is Whoever heard of Endicott until Cleveland dug him up out of some unknows hole in Massachusetts? He is about as fit to be Secretary of War as an office boy!"

The fifth and last of this arrayof charges is that of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman in denying to a brother officer the axistence of an order which was on file in his own office. The Lieutenant pleaded guilty to the charge of collecting commutation, but de-nied any fraudulent intent, and the court mar-tial acquitted him on every point.

The competition of distinguished markemen in the army will take place this year at the believe fille Kange, near Omaha, Neb., commending on Aug. 27, and will be conducted by Major Guy V. Henry of the Ninth Cavairy. The commanding officers of the different departments have been ordered to select the particlesses numbering twenty in all.

The President has made these appointments: George P. Fisher of Delaware to be Fourth Audior of the Treasury: Joab N. Patterson of New Hampshire to be Second Audior of the Treasury.

Mr. John Anton Wolff Grip, the new Minister of Swaden and Norway to the United States, presented his predentials to the President to-day. The President in reply to the Minister's

greened his oredentials to the President today. The President in reply to the Minister's
spechardi:

"He Hinister: I most cordially reciprocate
the kindy sentiments which you have been
pleased to express, both on behalf of his Majesty theking of Sweden and Norway and in
your own person on this occasion, and I am
specially leased to receive from the hands of
ose already acquainted with this country and
its people the letter whereby your Sovereign
acredits fou as the Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Henipotentiary in this capital.

"The large number of Scandinavians now
eitzens of the United States have been conspicuous for their ready assimiliation with our
peoble and their respect for our system of
continuously self-government. They have,
morover, by their thrift and good order conribited signally to the development of a large
and important section of our Union. Their
idealization with our people has made a
strong tie of friendship between the United
State and the kingdom of Sweden and Norway, For yourself, personally, Mr. Minister,
trus that the agreeable associations of your
forms so, ourn in this country will be renewed
and breased."

Among the fourth-class l'ostmasters appoint-ed to-ty were:

si lo-ty were:

New essy—E. V. Hower, Allentown; Wm. H. Manang Sai, Tanmiold; H. T. Fullen, Tennant; David
Hance ston Falls

New Yr—A. M. Dayton, Brandon; Andrew Mullin,
Farja M; Carrie De Reiner, Five Corners; Charles H.
Vary, Gaedi, S. A. Delavan, Guilforu; Henry F. Pare,
Hermitac W. D. Tift, Hoogs Corners; Squire Wile-X,
Indian Er; George Halley, Kasoay; O. C. Shaw, Kenady, Thoras Joy, Kirkiand; Charles E. Wood, Ludlaw ville; Ja; O. Wing, Melrone; Smith Porter, Mendon;
A. T. Nyras, Middie Falls; Fred C. Parker, Oncida Vailey, Jennes, Middie Falls; Fred C. Parker, Oncida Vailey, Jennes, N. Sheldon, Soic; W. U. Benlay
min Solwill H. D. Coleman, Stephenson Centre; WinUrs, Wampfie, Homer L. Kane, West Schuyler,
Connection, W. W. Winch, Mount Hope.

The resitation of F. M. Stockslager, Commissioner Ethe General Land Ollice, which was tenders on March 5, was to-day accepted by the President to take effect on June 30, Assistant Commissioner Stone will act as Com-missioner it be mean time.

The Presidet had a busy time of it to-day, Secretaries Vkey and Noble, Attorney-General and Postneger-General Wanamaker called during the moring. Other visitors came thick and fast, and intuded Senator Higgins, Representatives hittrworth and Taylor. Senator Mitchell, with 61. James B. Montgomery of Oregon, and Idniral Ammen. When the last of the callershadoen received the President went down to the East Room at 1 o'clock and shook hands with Early two hundred persons.

George Hall has ben appointed doorkeeper at the White Fouse. Hall is a colored veteran of the war, and for many years has acted as doorkeeper fot the secretary of the Interior. He has a very extended acquaintance with mildicine.

The following have been appointed cadets to the Military Acidemy at West Point: James W. Bord. New York My: Thomas L. Smith. Coumbus, Ind. James M. Guthrie. Shelby-vils. Kr.; John H. Rice Webster Groves, Mo., alternac

Attency-General Milly has received the resignation of larton Akins. United States Marshalot Alasin, to take effect on Sept. 30; the resignation of G. Van Goorebecke, United States Atorney for the Scatthern District of Illands, betake effect on June 30; H. C. Allen, united States Attorney for the Western District of Vigilia: Francis B. Jutton, Assistant United States Attorney for the same district; T. E. Lim, Essistant United States Attorney for the sothern District of Oalo at Columbus.

The Preidest has appointed Lewis E. Parsons, Jr. a be United States Attorney for the Northern ad Hiddle Districts of Alabama. He is a native of that State, about 30 years of age, and a so, of sy-dov, Parsons. He lives at litmisghin, and is one of the leaders of what lakeown a the "White men's party."

Commisoner Oberly of the Indian Bureau returned t Washington to-day from New Jork when he has been experimending the samualistic eleontracts for surrishing supplies to the line. The Commissioner rejoration to the sugar, clothing, flannel, and woolen gods were, however, sightly higher, but better lallies were secured. Beet, bacon, sat means, and flour, the staple provisions, sat means, and flour, the staple provisions, see, on the aggregate, about \$30,050 cheaper than a year go. The Commissioner mentioned the last that a higher price was paid for farm washing that the answer of the supplies of the su

4 Rusaway Railroad Train.

Nate Hager, the engineer of the locomotive thatbrings the 'flyer' into this city from the West, hac an unsual experience yesterday, whith but one or two others on the train which seamed into the station on time knew about, he train ran away with Nate, because the air rakes failed towork.

Whenhe flyer roached West Albany it had but six binutes to get nto the station here to make ulist time. The grade from West Albany is sleep and the train came dashing down by hill, importus being added by the speed sained before the grade was reached. The train few along units the Broadway viadues if flow west albany is the constant of the station on time At the viaduct five engine was restreated the trained before the grade at a randi nace units and the viaduct five engine was restreated the trained and then the engineer had his charge inder control once mere. From the Albany Journal.

One of Benedict Argold's Bonts.

From the Lewiston Journal. From the Lewiston Journal.

To comes from the Dead River logmes that two trout fishermen recently
ted a chrisons relie of antiquity from
the practid waters of one of the Carrye bonds. The story goes that they had
fishing and were about to start for
me, when they found themselves unase the anchor from the bettom. The
se strong, however, and redoubling
orts, they pulled to the surface a rude
cartinity filled with stones, which had
thon one point of the wooden killock,
it is supposed to be one of those used
diet Arnold in his fruitiess affort to
the delec. This is more interesting than
alone craft of Lake Onnway. The by Ben the plan

Refecame Bearded in His Grave.

Old-thers of El Paso county will recall the Odd-thers of El Paso county will recall the folian of william Campbell on the Campbell panch after miles south of this city. Mr. Campbells as the miles south of this city. Mr. Campbells had he had h

GERMAN CHILDREN TAUGHT ATHLETICS Te-day's Practical Workings of that An-cient Society the Turn Verein.

Now that physical culture is on the high ide of popularity, that fashion has set her seal of approval upon its premiers and methods by devising games that only its apostles can wear with grace, and every society belle has an athlete's apparatus, dressed out with sashes and bows in her dressing room, and hardens her white hands with chest weights, revolving bars. and flying rings, it is interesting to learn of a society of German working people over on the west side who teach their children physical culture as a part of their faith, and whose great fundamental law is that upon the perfection of physical strength the development of mental gifts and moral attributes and that strength of character is impossible without strength of body

This is no new organization; it was founded at the beginning of the century by Father John in Germany, and named the Turn Verein. Father John believed that physical training was the basis of true thinking, and after a careful study of old Grecian and Roman careful study of old Grecian and Roman games he evolved a system of training which he believed he could teach theoretically to his countrymen. With him were associated Leon and Spies and a dozen other men, who together organized the first Turn Verein and pledged themselves "to ald each other in rearing a people strong both in body and mind, and recognizing in the propagation of universal education and in the fostering of good morals the sole means of a thorough reform in social, political, and religious matters." The society giew so rapidly that the Government, learing its prowess, endeavored to suppress its increase by law, but subsequently realizing the advantage of a militia chosen from a people of strength and vigor, they reinstated it in favor, and out of its teachings grew the law requiring the practice of light gymnastics in all the public schools.

lie schools.

After the revolutions the veterans of '48, compelled to leave their country, came to America, and one of their first acts in the new home was to establish a branch of the old society, which now numbers in the United States 31,000 men, divided into 250 or 300 sociaties, byiwhom 20,000 children are taught gymnastic exercises under nearly 150 teachers.

Whatever may be the political bias of the society, the second article in its act of incorporation states that 'the particular business and objects for which such society or corporation is to be formed are the promotion of physical education and culture and gymnastics and athetics in general, and the establishment and maintenance of a school for the physical, gymnastic, athletic, and mental education of children.

There are 150 children, or turners, in the New York school, and twice cuch week, after the public school closes, the girl turners, in dark blue flannel dresses, fashioned with loose blones waists and straps of bright blue braid, black hose, and white slippers, march up and down the large rymnasions belonging to the society, and are taught to use all the apparatus arranged for men and boys, week on dark trousers, light walsts, scarlet betts and stockings, and white slippers, are the work week of the classes meet toxether for instruction in German reading and speaking, which is the only innguage used in the school. Children enter the classes as soon as they are to years old, and centinue the training until they are 18, when they become members of the society if they desire. Members of the organization piedge themselves to exercise in the symnasium two evenings each week until they are and the continuence of the day, political, social, and educational, are held each month, in which the members participate, and a library is also owned by the society, and at the disposal of the members participate, and a library is also owned by the society, and at the disposal of the members participate, and a library is also owned by the society and at the dispo

The Tall of the Cabinet Has Its Joke, The Tail of the Cablact Has Its Joke,

Prom the Waterbury American.

Washington, May 20.—I was up at the
White House Friday, and while waiting for the
Cabinet to conclude its session my cars were
saluted by sounds of laughter issuing from the
apartment which is sacred to the President's
collicial family. Of course I was astonished,
shocked. So was Doorkeener Loeffler, who
has been guarding the Cabinet room for more
than twenty-live years, and who never before
heard such sounds in that apartment. The
laughing continued for two or three minutes
and then died away, only to be revived by the
President himself, his chuckle being lost in the
more noisy cachinatory efforts of his advisers.
When the meeting broke up I tried to discover
the cause of the Becretaries, who said:

"We were discussing a matter of considerable importance, an international affair, in
fact, when Secretary Rusk offered a suggestion.
It was directly opposed to what Mr. Blaine
wanted, and he pool-peohed it in a supercilious sort of way which was only toe apparent.
He evidently wanted to intimate that Rusk
knew nothing at all about the question under
discussion, and Old Agriculture at once saw
the drift of his remarks.

"As soon as Blaine finished, Rusk looked
around the table with a comical twinkle in his
eyes, and said, It's all right for you to say I
don't know anything about this affair. I know
as well as you do that I'm the tail of this Cabinet, but'—and he looked right straight at the
President—'unless all the signs tail the tail'il
be kept right busy this summer keeping the
files off the rest of the Administration. Then
we laughed." From the Waterbury American.

Brilliant Flesh Tints. From the San Francisco Chronicle.

He had conceived an idea for a great classical picture, and he hired a stalwart gentleman of toil to pose for the muscular figure required for the centre of the picture. He painted for days and days, and he thought whenever he had his model before him that he had never seen such rich flesh tints before. And he studied those flesh tints and worked till he had got them perfect. Then he called his brother artists in and showed them the picture.

"Those flesh tints don't seem quite right. Where did you get them?"

"They're rich aren't they? But they're from nature. They're from my model."

"Well, they den't look quite natural."

The inst touches had to be given and the model had come to pose for the last time. When he stripped his torso, and took his position the painter stared aghast. The brilliant flesh tints had vanished and he was a plain, ordinary flesh-colored individual.

"How's this? What's the matter with you?"

"You've changed your skin, It used to be redder than that." From the San Francisco Chronicle.

You've changed your skin. It used to be redder than that."
Oh, that was from the red undershirt I used to wear, and I had a bath this morning."

From the Chicago Tribune. The members of the local scientific asso-The members of the local scientific asso-ciation were oneaing an Indian mound in southeast Missouri. The fitted native who was digging had alroady thrown out several places of curious pottery and a number of weapons used in ancient Indian warfare. Oppressed by the heat and the closeness of his quarters, but to seed up his empty pocket flask for the pur-pose of having it refilled. The St. Louis Colonel looked at it in uiter bewildernent. "Heavens!" he exclaimed in a hoarse, awe-stricken whisper, "what a highly civilized race of Injuns them mound-builders was!"

Venom That Killed in 20 Minutes,

Venom That Killed in 20 Minutes.

From the Attanta Condition.

ATHENS, May 27.—News reached Athens to-day of the death of a little child in Madison county, yesterday, from the effects of a snake little. The little boy was the 9 year old child of Dr. Mathews, living near Helicon Springs, and was playing with his little brother in a brush heap near their home. He stepped upon a rotten log and a large rattleannee buried his langs in the call of his log. The child ran to the house, which was about 200 yards away, but nothing could relieve him. He died in about twenty minutes. The enake was never found, but was supposed to have been very large.

HE ESCAPED.

A Carpet Sweeper Not the Thing to Mov the Laws With,

He looked exactly like a man who knew what he wanted, and had the money to pay for t, as he entered a Sixth avenue hardware store and confidentially remarked: "Being I had to come in on other business I thought I might as well take a carpet sweeper

home with me. You have all kinds and prices, 'No, sir, we do not deal in them. You'll have

Don't keep carpet aweepers ?"

Why they are right in your line." "Beg pardon, sir, but they belong to the car-

oet trade." Never saw one in a carpet store in my life. "Can't help it, sir." said the clerk. The man walked slowly on for half a square and turned into another hardware store. This time he wasn't so sure what he wanted.

said, to the first clerk who came forward. "Don't keep 'em." was the brusque reply.

"Well, that's funny. I've always seen them at hardware stores."

"They may keep 'em in some country town but we couldn't sell 'em here. Carpet store on the next square."

The man tried a third hardware store with no better success. Indeed, when he stated his convictions that no first-class carnet house ever dealt in carpet sweepers, the clerk said:

Better let it to and hank to the broom. You

Then the man moved on to a carpet house,

Then the man moved on to a carpet house. There were flity carpet sweepers artistically grouped around the door, and he stood in the midst of them and inquired:

"Got any carpet sweepers?"

"Certainly, sir—fliteen different patents. Do you prefer any particular make? Here is the latest patent."

"Do you call that a carpet sweeper?" loudly demanded the man.

"Of course, I do. Don't you?"

"And I can mow my lawn with that?"

"No. sir. A carpet sweeper is to sweep carpets, and lawns are cut with lawn mowers."

"Say!" whispered the stranger, as he advanced and dropped his voice to a whisper, "have you a fool killer this store?"

"Not to day."

"Not to day."

"Well, I'll go out and lot an ash cart run.

"Not to-day."
"Not to-day."
"Not to-day."
"Well. I'll go out and let an ash cart run over me er trade myself off for old junk, for I'm the biggest idiot in the State of New York! I wanted a lawn mower, and this is the fourth place I've struck for a carpet sweeper. So long, ald boy: it's fair laugh, Good-by. See you when I want a grindstone."

THEY GOT THERE JUST THE SAME. A Little Thing Like a Railroad Smash-up

Doesn't Bother Cupid in Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, May 24.-George C. Keller Jr., and Miss Lizzie Farris, an eloping couple of Stanford, this State, were married yesterday afternoon at Jeffersonville by Esquire Keigwin. They experienced more than the usual amount of dangers in reaching the matrimonial state. Both belong to wealthy families. but Miss Farris's parents thought she was too young to marry. Therefore they forbade Kel-

Yesterday afternoon a picnic was given near Stanford. Miss Farris attended. So did Mr. Keller. After a while they were left alone together, after a while they were left alone to-gether, sitting upon the trunk of a fallen tree, Here Mr. Keller pleaded his suit so cloquently that Miss Farris promised to clope with him at once. They hurried to stanford, hoarded a train, and started to this city. When about half way to Louisville the train was thrown off the track. The coach in which the levers were sitting rolled down an embankment, turning a complete somersault. Nobody was seriously hurt, but all in the coach were bruised and shocked. and shocked.

Mr. Keller quickly brushed the dirt off Miss Farrie's white picnic dress, and a naif hour later they were on board a relief train, arriving in this city without further accident. They crossed the Onio at once and were married.

OUR FIGHTING STRENGTH.

Poohpoohed by a Britisher-His Reasons. From the St. James's Gazette.

Poohpoobed by a Britisher-His Reasons.

From the St. James's Gazette.

You have recently drawn much attention to the attempts which the Americans are making to develop a powerful navy, and you have hinted that in a few years an addition may be made to the great potential fighting States of the world. I have passed a good many years in America, and from what I have seen there I have come to the conclusion that you, in company with most Englishmen, entertain much too high an opinion of the possible offensive power of the United States.

Now for one improvised cruiser that the Americans could put on the ocean or the lakes, it is certain that we could put at least twenty, and better ones at that. Their "cruisers" would be simply cargo steamers armed and manned anyhow, just as they wore during their civil war. The army of 300,000 to 500,000 would be composed of our old friends the "men with muskets." totally "unamenable to discipline," to whom plenty of good excuses for muliny would be supplied by the army contractors.

The overgrown republic is always, from differing and jarring interests, naturally disposed to split into halves and quarters, and the "shaking up" which a foreign war would give its rather crazy institutions would be an excellent opportunity for malcontent States to "get loose" from one another. The vast Southern and Western ci-devant secoding States have not forgotten what followed the war, or the fact that they have been bled ever since for the benefit of the Northern capitalists and manifacturers who conquered, plundered, and trod them down. Then there is the large and increasing neare population, who feel that the end is not yet, and live in alarm and uncertainty, dreading the final issue, perhaps reensiavement, perhaps massacre and deportation; anything in such a country and such conditions being conscripted to light the English in order to please the politicians and oblige their frish patrons.

Then the Indians fre-inforced by considerable numbers of half breeds and "Indian white men' whe have

BRODIE'S PASSAIC LEAP.

If He Didn't Do It, Plenty of Others Have

PATERSON, May 24.—Regarding Steve Brodie's alleged leap from Kagle Point Bock, Passaic Falla Faterson, N. J., on May 24.—Regarding Steve Brodie's alleged leap from Kagle Point Bock, Passaic Falla Faterson, N. J., on May 24 some facts and figures which the writer has on hand may be of interest to a too confiding public. In the first place, it is extremely deubtrial if Brodie ever made the leap, as the proprietor of the Cottage en the Cliff knows nothing cencering it. But whether he did or not the following facts will fully explain some of the misstatements made regarding the performance. The rick frem which Brodie is said to have lumped it is feat above high water, and not his feet as stated. The distance from the top of the bridge, which is feet, by actual man may not. It has a Fatch lumped from a platform built on the forks of a tree which stone on the highest point of rocks, overlooking the hazin, five feet from the edge of the cliff, a height over all of 10 feet, the tree being sawed off. 20 feet from the ground.

The writer has seen several nersons both dive and jump from the bridge, ameng them Alexander Brewin who was matched against Michael McGill. The former made a very preity jump, and the latter either fell or was pushed of for his cowardice. Bob Wisson dover than a glazed Gallagher. Billy Wilson, Bill Rozella. Tom howing iwo lost his life. Then, tag. Charles Farmley, Alex. Mawhinney, sam Celeman, and Patsay Meenau, "Mouse" McGlanna a boy 15 years of age, dove of the bridge twice, and it was common amusement for Roger Blakely to do the same thing. The writer does not wish to detract from Bredie's fame as a bridge imper, but if there is no more truth contained in the accounts of his previous performances than there is in the history of the jumpin word, the best times to expectable tape line, and clear to use it.

A Maine Fleb Story.

A fisherman at Winthrop tells that he caught a pickersi through the ice on Lake Marancocok, last January, and found in its stomach a roll of undigested bank bills amounting to \$300. He thinks that the money was lost by a sporting man whose boat was was lost by a sporting man whose bor upset on the lake more than a year ago.

THE WHITE TOBACCO PLANT.

IT APPEARED MYSTERIOUSLY AND BROUGHT A FORTUNE.

The Story of the Origin of the "White Burley" Tobacco of Kentucky, which has Almost Driven Out the Bark Variety.

LOUISVILLE, June 1.-Kentucky raise 300,000,000 pounds of tobacco every year, half of the crop of the United States. Most of it is marketed in this city. About a dozen long leaves are tied into what is called a "hand, and these hands are compressed in hogsheads varying from 600 to 2,000 pounds in weight, Ten years ago all this tobacco was of a darkbrown, or black color. Now, the greater portion of it is a bright yellow. There has been a similar change in color at Cincinnati and other important markets. The dark-colored article sells at from three to seven cents a pound; the light, from ten to twenty cents a round. The latter is sweet; the former is strong and bitter It is a curious story how the tobacco crop of the United States came to change its color.

Brown county, Ohio, lies opposite Mason county, Ky., and has long been famous for tobacco growing. Many years ugo there resided in that county an industrious and intelligent German farmer, Capt. August Cott. Capt. Cott raised tobacco. It all then was dark and strong, and caused inflammation in the mouths of those who chewed it. The sweet tobacco was brought from Cuba, and could not be grown anywhere in the United States. Its seed planted in our soil produced the strong tobacco reculiar to this country. There was one kind here a little better than the other. It was of a recidish color and was called Ren Bur-ley. How it got the name "Burley" no one

now knows.

In 1882 Capt. Cott had a field of tobacco just behind his house. One day early in the autumn, when the plants had attained a height of a loot or more, Mrs. Cott remarked to her husband that she had seen a very peculiar tobacco plant in the corner of the field. It was like none she had ever seen belove. All others, when growing, were green, but this was white. Capt. Cott said he would look at it. Accompanied by his wife he went to the field and examined the peculiar plant. It was indeed white, as she had said, and unlike any other tobacco. Capt. Cott gave his workmen orders to take care of it, and allow it to run to seed.

To raise tobacco necessitates two processes of planting. The seed is sown in a small bed just like one for asparagus or lettuce. In a short time thry plants, hundreds of them to every square loot, grow up. These plants are drawn out by the roots. Taken to a field prepared for that purpose, they are set, che in each, in little hillocks a foot and a half apart. One man punches a hole in a hillock with a stick, another inserts the roots of the plant and presess the dirt around them. This plant takes a second growth and sends un a stout stak, with filteen or sixteen branching leaves, each of them often two feet long and a foot broad. This is the tobacco for commerce and use. Before it attains maturity the farmer cuts off the top of the stalk. It makes the leaves grow broader. It the top is not cut off, it shoots up to a height of favo or six feet, blossoms, and produces a handful of seed. This is the leaves grow broader. It the top is not cut off, it shoots up to a height of favo or six feet, blossoms, and produces a handful of seed. This is the leaves grow broader. It the top is not cut off, it shoots up to a height of wor six feet, blossoms, and produces a handful of seed. The farmer cut of it had undergone the latter process it urged it had undergone the latter process it up to a bright, yellow collor, and cut off, it shoots up to the farmer of the farmer of the farmer of the farmer

Kentucky decided to get some of the white Burley seed and try it. To their greats surprise and pleasure they grew tobacco just as good as that produced in Mason county. The following season a greater onantity was grown. The increase of the supply did not diminish the price. All the great tobacco manufacturers of the country wanted the white Burley. When their customers became accustemed to it they would have no other kind.

Capt. Cott grew rich off his white Burley tobacco, and many of bis neighbors were likewise fortunate. It can be grown with the greatest success all over Kentucky, except in the wastern portion, and is likewise produced in a small strip of southern Ohio, where the first plant was born. It can be grown nowhere else. Through its agency the Kentucky farmer makes nearly twice as much money as he did a half dozen years ago. Nearly all the fine "Havana cigars" are made in this country of white Burley and are superior to the genuine article. The dark tobacco is fast disappearing before the milder and more healthful plant. Three hundred million pounds of tobacco will be raised in Kantucky this season. Two hundred million pounds of it will be white Burley, all lineally descended from that single plant which grew up in 1862, no one knows how or from what, on the tarm of Capt. August Cott in Brown county, Ohio.

No Banger of a Fish Corner.

From the Providence Journal.

At the meeting of the Rhode Island Fresh At the meeting of the Rhode Island Fresh Fish Association yesterday the prosent state of the trade was openly discussed, and it was found to be in a deplorable condition. Mr. James B. Church stated that he had started with a cash outlay of \$4,000, and after working twenty days with an expense of \$50 daily he found his gross carnings were only \$23, notwithstanding the fact that he had caught 4,000 barrels of fish. Another man, Mr. Charles Islateck, showed his roturns for two barrels sont to Philadelphia, of 210 pounds each, for which he received by mail two 25-cent and one 10, cent plece attached to a card. Mr. Daniel T. Church stated that for a shipment of 150 barrels, weighing 200 pounds each, he received \$100. The shipment consisted of porgles and several barrels of sea bass.

The cause for this condition of the trade is that the fish are no plential and the shipments have been so large that the market is completely glutted. While the market remains in this condition all shipments made must necessarily be at a less, and for their own protection the members of the association will make no further shipments until the market is better. The fishermen say that, although there has been a great deal of talk for the past lew years that the trapping of fish was gradually exterminating them, such is not the case, for they are about here now thicker than ever before, and it is estimated that between Point Judith and Saconnet Point incre at least 100,000 barrels which might be caught if the market warranted it.

Trudged Twenty Miles to be Married.

Trudged Twenty Miles to be Married.

Pron the stanta constitution.

Canton, Ga., May 24.—Fred Fleids and Lucinda Lewis, colored, were married several days ago. Fred is hardly sixteen years of ago, and Lucinda herisa seventeen. They had to dedge the old folks and marry on the sly, Fred's parents objected to his marrying on account of his tender years. Lucinda's father didn't want her to marry into the rieds family. They were married just the same, and both factions are now conciliated.

The ceremony that made them man and wile was performed in Ellipsy. They left Canton on the evening train and went to Jasier. The news of their runaway had traveled faster. The news of their runaway had traveled faster, fused to sell the necessary license. Nothing daunted they set out on foot for Ellipsy, a distance of twenty miles. There no objections were offered, and they were made one.

Where TheyiDon't Brink Jamaica Rum From the Rochester Post-Express.

A. W. Rogers has just returned from a two months' sojourn in Jamaica, and is rejoicing in what is to him comparatively cool weather. He said: "They den't make molasses for export in Jamaica any more. Everything they can get for the purpose is but into run. Hum brings more than sugar, and anything that will decay or ferment is put into it. If you knew the stuff they put into rum you would confine your drink—if you drink—to potato whiskey. Why, sticks, straw, any decayed vegetable substance seems good enough in the eyes of the planter of Jamaica to put into their rum. The natives of the island and the operatives in the mill don't drink it. Their chief drink is sugar and water,"

Some of the Things Learned by Pupils Who Cannot Sec.

At the recent anniversary exercises of the New York Institution for the Blind at Ninth avonue and Thirty-fourth street a class of a dozen blind pupils gave a remarkable exhibi-tion of calisthenic exercises, in which several hundred movements were made in concert. with no guide to the memory but monotonous music. All the pupils but one went through the exercises without mistake. The exception was a little girl who got one movement behind, and kept on with the class, one movement behind all the time, to the great amusement of the spectators. Of course the child was unconscious of the stir she was creating. One of the teachers saw her dilemma, and started her

conscious of the stir she was creating. One of the teachers saw her dilemma, and started her afresh, and then she went on keeping time with the others. The incident served to linistrate in a striking manner how difficult is the task of teaching a class of blind pupils to work thus together.

This wonderful training of the memory is shown in other departments of instruction. In music the pupils must read with their lingers, and memorize in this way each musical composition that they play. In basket making they must distinguish the colors of woods by the various degrees of roughness that the agos impart to the wood. In sewing they must remember what they have sewed.

The institution is open for visitors every Wednesday—the morning is the best time to go—and the 250 kmantes may be seen at actual work. The institution is open for visitors every Wednesday—the morning is the best time to go—and the 250 kmantes may be seen at actual work. The institution is open for visitors every Wednesday—the morning is the best time to go—and the 250 kmantes may be seen at actual work. The institution is open for visitors every wednesday—the morning is the best time to go—and the 250 kmantes my be seen at actual work. The institution has received at various times very considerable gifts from wealthy families of the city. Among the large gifts have been these: ElizabethWithington, \$10,000; John Alstyne, \$10,320; James Peter Van Horne, \$20,000; Mrs. Adaline E. Schermerhorn, \$10,000; William Dennison, \$11,892; Ephraim Holbrook, \$30,458; Emma Strecker, \$12,221; Margaret Burr, \$11,011; Mary Burr, \$10,611. The institution receives \$250 a year from the State for each pupil. It expends about \$100,000 a year, and has about \$25,000 of invested funds besides extensive buildings and grounds; The course of education comprises a kindergarien, common English education, music, and the reflection that when they leave the school they are even better equipped to battle with life and to earn their daily bread, than many pubils who have their eyesight

LIVING THINGS IN MAIL BAGS. The Curlous Museum that Has Been Col-

lected in the Bend Letter Office. From the Cleveland Leader.

The Curlons Museum that Has Been Collected in the Bead Letter Office.

From the Occeland Letter Office.

Washington, May 22.—"What do you suppose we got out of the mail yesterday?" said the superintendent of the Dead Letter Office to me this morning. I promptly gave it up, for the endless variety of curious things that people try to send by mail offers so wide a range for guessing as to make the attempt a hencless one. "Look here," he said, as he showed me a wooden box in which was imprisoned a large live rat. It was taken out of a mail bag at kichmoud, Va., where the discovery was made by the rat having nearly gnawed his way out. Like all "unmailable" matter it was forwarded to the Dead Letter Office. The box was wrapped in strong paper. It was mailed at Charleston, S.C., and addressed to somebody in Newark, N. J. It was marked "Miss.," and the postage was fully paid. What object a person could have in sending such a consignment can only be conjectured.

"I presume the fellow did it merely for a joke on the consignee," said the superintendent; but you see the joke miscarried. If the rat had kept quiet I have no doubt he would have gone through all right. Of course, it is a violation of the postal laws to put such things in the mail, but as the sender did not write his name on the package there is no possible way to detect the offender. If we could catch him he would no doubt plead gnorance of the law, and probably this would be true, for the pecoid generally do not take the trouble to inform themselves upon all the minuties of Post Office regulations. It would be a hardship to prosecute him, for it is likely he only intended an innocent joke and no harm was done. The whole outilt weighs three pounds, and he is 'out' a quarter for postage."

In the Dead Letter Office museum are a dozen or more snakes of various kinds and sizes, pickled in alcohol. All were taken from the mails, and most of them alive. Some were prepared for their journey by being colled in incans with holes to let in air. There is one rattlessn

It Won't Work.

From the London Telegraph No recent visitor to Canada could fall to be struck with the very general feeling which now exists against prohibition, or to be amused now exists against promotion, or to be amused at the many dedges which are resorted to to evade the provisions of the Scott act. The vote taken in Ontario and Nova Scotta on April was gractically solid for the repeal of the act, The fuller details which are now given in the Canadian Gazette show the majorities in the various counties for the act when it was adopted, and those against it this year. In the fifteen

counties these were:		In the niteen
Counties.	Majority for the act when adopted.	Majority against in 1860
Lennox and Addingt	on 168	444 250
Keti!	510	1,5th 280 840
Victoria Northumberland and Brant	Durham 2,187 6/2	300 107
Brant Weitington Lanark Outario (county).	***************************************	1,670 500 600
Lincoln		DIA BIX
St Thomas	633	57) 57)
In other words.	the operation o	I the act has

In other words, the operation of the act has been such that while there was a majority of 13,000 for it at the time it was passed, the majority is now 10,000 against it. With the exception of Colchester (Nova Scotia) all these counties are in Ontario.

Cocoanuts Saved the Steamship. From the New Orleans Times Democrat.

From the New Orleans Times Democrat.

MODILE, May 25.—The steamship Nanticoke, Capt. A. Harding, from Ruatan, arrived this evening. She presented the appearance of having passed through a hurricane, and only the ribot house and a small portion of her cabin was left standing.

The steamship left Baltimore on March 13 for Carataseo with a load of emigrants. After discharging there she loaded three weeks ago, at fluatan, a cargo of bannas and coconnuts and a tew plantains. They left Ruatan with fifty-seven tons of English coal, suprosed to be sufficient for ten or twelve days' run. With American coal it required but five or five and a half tons a day, whereas with this English coal they consumed from nine to nine and a half tons.

The Captain, discovering his coal would not hold out to teach Mobile, started for the Dry Tortugas. They were then 185 miles west of

The Captain, discovering his coal would not hold out to reach Mobile, started for the Dry Tortugas. They were then 185 miles west of that point when the coal gave out. Bulkheads, life preservers, mattresses, oil rope, oils, varnishes, live bales of cakum, the roof of the cabin and hatches were each in turn used in making steam. Finally, by using 3,000 cocoanuts they were enabled to reach Dry Tortugas.

A boss carpenter in Maine had one question which he always asked of journeymen who applied to be taken into his employ.

If the applicant was found to possess all the other necessary qualifications, the "boss" would ask him:

"What are your favorite times?"

would sek him:

"What are your favorite tunes?"

"Why, what do you want to know that for?"

"You whistle and sing some at your work,
don' you?

"Oh, yes."

"Well, what tunes do you generally whistle
or sing?"

"Oh, there's 'Old Hundred' and 'Auld Lang
Sy.e.' and 'Down by the Weeping Willows,
and..."

and—"
"That's enough!" the boss would exclaim.
"You won't do for me. Too slow, them tunes be. Good-day!"
On the contrary, if the applicant answered,
"Oh, I generally whistle 'Yankeo Doodle,' or 'Money Musk,' or 'The Fisher's Horndipe,' or something of that sort," the carpenter would say at once:
"I think you'll do! Take off your coat, if you want to, and go to work."

An Invalld's Surprising Marksmanship. From the Atlanta Constitution.

AMERICUS, Ga., May 24.—Mr. John Mayo of Dooly county, who is an invalid, and has not been out of his house unassisted for ten years, is said to be one of the best rifle shots in the world. He will sit in his door and shoot the head off of a lizard running along on the fence a hundred yards off. When he has his hogs killed, a negre man will jump astride of a hog, cauch hold of both ears of the animal and turn its head toward Mr. Mayo, who will shoot it in the lead with his rifle. It is claimed that he will shoot a crow on the wing through a crack of the fence, and the fence will be fifty yards away. His friends believe he is the equal of Bogardus and Carver, but he cannot walk.

LIFE IN OLD FIRGINNY.

Five Camecocks that Can Whip the World OLD VIRGINIA, May 28.—Having taken THE SUN and enjoyed it for a number of years. advance there has been in journalism even in my recollection! I get your weekly and neighbor your Sunday edition, and between the two we find our time well employed in reading the instructive articles and entertain ing miscellany which always abounds in your

I was much amused at my peighbor a little while back as we were discussing an article on cook fighting in New York. He seemed rewhile back as we were discussing an article on cock fighting in New York. He seemed rejuvenated and went back on reminiscences of "the halcron days," winding up with the usual registat the loss of property and consequent inability to enjoy that "gentlemanly pastime" as of old. "Just think of it," said he: "I have the old stock whose game blood has been uncontaminated for lorty years and can now take five cocks from their walks which the world can't whip: and here I am hoeing corn to keep off starvation."

He is about right in his estimate of his birds, and if you will add another to your many acts of courtesy and put him in correspondence with some gentleman I will be greatly obliged. I don't want him to meet a gambler, nor is he in any condition to put up much money.

Will you also tell me if there is a cheap work giving the process of extracting aluminium from clay, or a general work on aluminium and its production. Your answer last week to my question about silica is gratefully received. Will you kindly tell me if it would be worth shipping from an isolated locality, where transportation would be by wagen for ten miles to a railroad? Sincerely wishing you abundant success, I am gratefully and truly yours.

Now then, gentlemen cock fighters, here's

Now then, gentlemen cock fighters, here's your chance; but gamblers, keep away. As to aluminium, Mr. Henry, you can get Richard's 'Aluminium, its Metallurgy, &c.," from Henry Carey Baird & Co. of Philadelphia for \$2.50; if your friend's chickens win, you can easily afford that much money. We don't believe it will be worth while to ship, as you suggest; wait a bit until the railroad is nearer.

A PROFOUND YOUNGSTER.

He Enlightens the Assembled Theologian From the Chicago Mav.

There was a convention of Sunday school teachers in session at Crystal Lake and all the teachers of the three counties represented were there. The amount of Biblical and theological knowledge they had was something astounding. On the last day of the convention the high chief ranger of the affair announced to the 400 delegates that he would be pleased to the 400 delegates that he would be pleased to the 400 delegates that he would be pleased to the 400 delegates that he would be pleased to the 400 delegates that he would be pleased to the 400 delegates that he would submit them to him, and that evening at the last seesion, which was to be a sort of entertainment, he would answer them. A lot of people wrote their questions and gave them, to the great professor, and when evening came he had about filty goed old gaarly problems in his bunch of paper slips.

The evening's exercise began with reading and answering the questions, and though some of them were from away back and very obtuse, the good man who had put himself up there as a mark coped with them successfully, and impressed the great gathering with his vast knowledge.

Finally he ran against a question that made him knit his brows. He secwided at it a moment and then laid it aside, When he answered all the rest he picked up this side-tracked query, and said:

"Here is a question which I confess I am unable to answer. I submit it to the audience and if any one is able to give the answer I will be glad to hear what it is."

Then he read this query:

"Who was the boy and what was his name who held the basket containing the five loaves and two fishes which fed the multitude?"

Then he read this query:

"Who was the boy and what was his name who held the basket containing the five loaves and two fishes which fed the multitude?"

"The he great surprise of the 400 people, and of his mother as well, Frank Jones, a thirteen-year-old schoolboy, got up and modestly walked up the aisle. Everybody looked at him amazed. The professor said:

"Did you submit this question?"

of Greek history.

I think it will be well to give this boy room to spread himself when he becomes a man.

Haw Pond's Goings and Comings.

Haw Pond is about seventeen miles east of

Haw Pond is about seventeen miles east of Cordole, and is perhaps one of the most wonderful natural curiosities in Georgia. It is situated in a low place, with nills on every side sloping down to it. Indeed, it is down hill for miles in going to the pond from any direction. Just at this time every year the water gradually goes down a few feet. Then there is a rush of water, a tremendous roar, and within a few minutes every drop of water disappears. This has happened for years, and it has never been known to prove a disappointment to those who go to witness the disappearance.

Last Thursday about a dozen Cordelians left here for the pond. They carried fishing tackle in abundance and spent a day and night catching any number of the finest specimens of the finny tribe. They met about fifty others who had gathered at the pond to fish and wait for the water to disappear. Where the fishermen dropped their lines to the depth of ten feet Thursday night, there was scarcely a drop of water Saturday morning. In a day the water had disappeared completely. For miles around the ground is said to be unstable and liable at any moment to sink. Only a few weeks ago the bottom droppedout, and now only the tops of the trees can be seen above the ground.

Every year large crowds from the surrounding country gather to witness the disappearance, and this year there were perhaps one hundred and fifty people there. In the fall, when there is rain in abundance and the streams are full of water. Haw Pond fills up and waits for the springtime, when it disappears again.

Manned by Eunuchs.

The English steamship St. Fillans, now at the old navy yard piers discharging a cargo from the Island of Elba, is manned by a cargo from the Island of Elba, is manned by a crew of sixty Mohammedan eunuchs, taken on board at the different ports at which the vessel has been trading in the far East.

For several years past the St. Fillans has been running through the most unfrequented parts of the world, in many instances where the face of a white man would be as much of a novelty as a Mohammedan would be on Chestnut street. While loading near Calcutta a party of men came on board and signed the ship's articles.

They were afterward found to be Mohammedans, who but a few months before had been attendants in the harem of a rich native chief known as Prince Baelb Bueby, who lived many miles in the interior. He had amassed a fortune by trading in ivory tusks with the European dealers and had retired to live in luxury with twenty-three wives. Circumstances which compelled the Prince to abandon his many wives deprived the attendants of their occupation, and, finding their way to the coast, they shipped aboard the St. Fillans. From the Philadelphia Record

NATIONAL MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK. Principal Offices, 205 and 267 Broadway.

A Co operative or People's Bank, Doing business on the National Plan in all parts of the United States.

Shares unassessable. Incorporated under the laws of New York, April 19, 1888. Cost of share, \$1 entrance fee, and 60 cents monthly ducs. Par value of a share, \$100, and estimated time of maturity, eight years.

Rach and all of the officers and directors are men of responsibility and standing, give their personal attention to the business, and conduct it upon business prin ciples.

The best system over devised for enforced savings. There is no safe investment more profitable. Better than a savings bank, with absolute security. Loans secured by Bond and First Mortgage on ap

At a total cost on 10 shares of \$5%, a shareholder will will realize \$1,000, being a profit of \$414. Women and children can become members. Certi cates issued for three shares or fer 300 shares.

our agents, or address GEORGE R. SUTHERLAND

Secretary and General Manager.

WHAT KILLED CAPT. WITTHAUS?

The Mystery Surrounding His Sad Death Explained and the Warning it Conveys to Other Men and Women.

The death of Capt. G. Henry Witthaus, who killed himself on Decoration Day, is still a subject of general discussion. It is asserted that the heat of marching affected his head and turned his brain, but those who knew him in the past remember, as the Herald says, that "a strange, nervous twitching of the head, a star ing of the eyes, and reticence amounting to almost moreoness had been noticed." Capt. Witthans is only ene among thousands of men and women whom we meet every day apparently in health and hope, and yet who are upon the verge of some mants, frequently sul-cidal, sometimes even worse. They are bright and cheerful wish their friends, but when alone, sad and morose. The pains they feel about the head, the strange sinking at the pit of the stomach, the loss of interest in things which once furnished keen delight, all show that some great evil is upon them. What is this evil? Parests (consumption of the brain). This is to-day the most terrible of modern diseases. It comes by de-It are sis (consumption of the brain). This is te-day the most terrible of modern diseases. It comes by degrees. Its causes are many, it attacks the brightest intellects and arrives most unexpectedly. The best physicians in New York city are writing and talking upon it, and no subject is receiving greater attention. Some physicians declare that I'a re si s is incurable, and it has been so considered. The late Prof. Phelps of Dartmouth College, however, with a full knowledge of the difficulties in the way, after long experimenting, made a DistOVER which is an absolute that the second of the difficulties in the way, after long experimenting, made a DistOVER which is an absolute in its earlier stages, when peculiar feedings, andness, and nervousness, are the symptoms. This discovery is known as Paine's Celery Compound, and it is being used more extensively both by physicians and the better class of the community for all nerve and brain complications than any other modern remedy. It is recommended by the best scientific professors, by Sequater Evarts, and by the most advanced men and women of the day. It is absolutely pure and harmless, but it reliaves that pressure upon the brain which portends so much, strengthens the nerves in their weakened state, gives vigor to the system where weakeness has prevailed, and orings cheerfulness in the place of sadness. It is said to be all reliable challers, and well merits the popularity which it has achieved.

A SECRET SOCIETY FOR TEACHERS.

to Organize the School Teachers. From the Nebrasta State Journal.

One of the last secret organizations to be established, and yet one destined soon to become one of the most popular, is the 'Order of Delphians," a secret organization especially for those engaged in the procession of teaching. For fifteen years has this order been growing and maturing in the mind of one of the most learned men in this country, and it was not until some time in February that he felt free to give to his companions in his chosen life work the result of his long years of labor. The Supreme Lodge of the Order of Delphians in the United States was incorporated at that time, and since then the order has grown rapidly in public favor.

The Supreme Lodge of the United States of this order has been located in Lincoln, the founders of the order judging this city to be the educational centre of the great West and likely to take a preeminent place among the great educational centre of the great West and likely to take a preeminent place among the great educational interests of our common country by the following means:

First—By organizing teachers into a band of mutual laborers.

Second—To provide an organization for the advancement of the great relations and mu-

mote the educational interests of our common country by the following means:

First—By organizing teachers into a band of mutual laborers.

Second—To provide an organization for the advancement of the social relations and mutual interests of teachers.

Third—To provide libraries for the educational advancement of teachers.

Fourth—To provide an organization through which teachers may work harmoniously, thereby elevating the work of the teacher to the standard of a grand profession.

Fifth—Having the means thus provided by a thorough organization, the most desirable results may be achieved; the elements that contribute to the success of teachers and punitican be grasped and applied and the "pedagogic profession" roach that high plane of usefulness the grandeur of its mission demands.

Sixth—To use the means given through such thorough organization in finding the place to fit the man and the man to fit the place, thus helping in the material prosperity of the members of the profession.

The plan briefly stated, is this: Members of the order who wish situations have the privilege of asking the services of the order in securing them places. This request is immediately sent to the Supreme Lodge, which for this purpose is the central bureau, and the effort is made from that source, all information regarding wacancies to be filled being sent to the Supreme Lodge, which for wants with the various lodges, to be transmitted to the Supreme Lodge, when vacancies can be supplied from members of the order.

The Delphian order has certainly a future of splendid possibilities. The idea has been heartily endorsed by hundreds of the leading educators of the country, both East and West, who have signified their desire to assist in the work of organization. In the New England States, and from there westward to the Pacific, the young order has been before the public so short a time, the office of the Supreme Secretary, Mr. W. S. Bloom, is flooded with letters of inquiry from almost every State in the Work of organization. In a the

Fitted for Any Climate,

From the Sm Francisco Coronicle.

The travelling missionary had had a somewhat varied experience. He had been through a rough country, and his meek spirit had been sorely tried. He had found the spirit of irreverence and disbeller all over the land and the ground was stony. But he left in despair when he struck an old man at a railway station in Texas. They were both waiting for the train. He got into conversation with the grizzled veteran of frontier life. They discussed various things, and finally the missionary asked:

"Are you prepared to die?"

"I guess you've always got to be prepared in this country. Yes, I'm prepared to die or get the drep on the other follows."

"I don't mean that. Are you prepared for a hereafter?"

"Why, certainly. A heronfter! Look here, stranger. I was brought up in Arkansaw, an't went from there to Missouri, an't from there I came to Texas, an't've lived here ten years.

Elected Through a Joke.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Isaac Saxton, a colored man, has been elected Justice of the Peace at Bridgeton, N. J., under peculiar eircumstances. At the election last March it was thought there was no vacancy in the office of Justice in the Third ward, but many citizens voted for Saxton in a spirit of fun. It has been discovered now that the term of Justice Woodruff expired on May 1, and that Saxton received enough votes to electhim.



CUPID'S HARNESS.

Most women naturally look forward to matrimony as their proper sphere in life, but they should constantly bear in mind that a fair, rosy face, bright eyes, and a healthy, well-developed form, are the best passports to a happy marriage. All those wasting disorders, weaknesses, and functional irregularities peculiar to their sex, destroy beauty and attractiveness and make life miserable. An unfalling specific for these maisdies is to be found in Dr. Pierce's Fav. rite Prescription. It is the only needlethe for women, sold by druggists, ander a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or mency will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years. \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for \$5.00.

Copyright, 1855, by WORLD'S DIS. MED. ASE'M.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS

Purely Vegetable ! Periectly Harmless ! UNEQUALED AS A LIVER PILL.

Smallest, Cheapest, Easiest to take. For further particulars apply at the office, to any of One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a Gose. Cures Bick Headache, Hillous Headache, Constipa-tion, Indigestion, Billous Attacks, and all de-rangements of the Stomach and Bowels. Bo cents a vial, by druggists